

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssptayvv1621

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 NOV 21 CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic
substances identified in English-, French-, German-,
and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
NEWS 3 NOV 26 MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
NEWS 4 NOV 26 CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
NEWS 5 NOV 26 Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN
searching
NEWS 6 DEC 01 ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
NEWS 7 DEC 12 GBFULL now offers single source for full-text
coverage of complete UK patent families
NEWS 8 DEC 17 Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS
NEWS 9 JAN 06 The retention policy for unread STNmail messages
will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo
NEWS 10 JAN 07 WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced Japanese Patent
Classification Data

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8 For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
research. Use for software development or design or implementation
of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:49:24 ON 25 JAN 2009

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.22	0.22

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:49:42 ON 25 JAN 2009

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2009 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is
held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available
for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December
26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications.
The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the

American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 25 Jan 2009 VOL 150 ISS 5
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Jan 2009 (20090123/ED)

Caplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

CAS Information Use Policies apply and are available at:

<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s diaryliodonium salt
      718 DIARYLIODONIUM
      876552 SALT
L1      233 DIARYLIODONIUM SALT
      (DIARYLIODONIUM(W) SALT)
```

```
=> s l1 and solid phase
      1178432 SOLID
      1946942 PHASE
      116218 SOLID PHASE
      (SOLID(W) PHASE)
L2      0 L1 AND SOLID PHASE
```

```
=> s l1 and solid
      1178432 SOLID
L3      2 L1 AND SOLID
```

```
=> d l3 ibib abs 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y
```

```
L3  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2003:469386  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:       139:180480
TITLE:                  Highly thermally resistant UV-curable poly(siloxane)s
                        bearing bulky substituents
AUTHOR(S):              Kowalewska, A.; Stanczyk, W. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:       Centre of Molecular and Macromolecular Studies, Polish
                        Academy of Sciences, Lodz, 90-363, Pol.
SOURCE:                  Chemistry of Materials (2003), 15(15), 2991-2997
                        CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4756
PUBLISHER:              American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Journal
LANGUAGE:               English
AB  Novel thermally stable polysiloxanes with bulky side chain
    tris(trimethylsilyl)hexyl and reactive glycidoxypropyl substituents were
    synthesized via hydrosilylation of polysiloxanes and were further
    crosslinked in the presence of a diaryliodonium salt
    upon exposure to UV light. The crosslinking was necessary to stabilize
    the shape of the linear tris(trimethylsilyl)hexyl group modified siloxanes
    which potentially can be used as membranes for fluid separation at high temps.
    Formation of oligoether crosslinking chains was proved by solid
    state 13C NMR analyses. Six copolymers of diverse mol. architecture were
    made based on methylsiloxane, i.e., PS-120, and
    methylsiloxane-co-dimethylsiloxane, i.e., HMS-501, backbones. The ratio
    between [tris(trimethylsilyl)hexyl](methyl)-siloxane and
```

(glycidoxypentyl)(methyl)siloxane monomeric units in the polymer chain, ranging from 0.5 to 5.4, was found to be an important factor affecting the thermal properties of crosslinked films, as shown by TGA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:94567 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:94567

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:17030i,17031a-g

TITLE: Decomposition of asymmetric diaryliodonium salts with tin powder in the presence of tin dichloride

AUTHOR(S): Ptitsyna, O. A.; Reutov, O. A.; Turchinskii, M. F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow

SOURCE: Nauchnye Doklady Vysshei Shkoly, Khimiya i Khimicheskaya Tekhnologiya (1959), (No. 1), 138-40
CODEN: NDVSAJ; ISSN: 0470-469X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The presence of electron-acceptor groups in the C₆H₆ rings of the diaryliodonium chlorides, e.g. (m-O₂NC₆H₄)₂ICl and (m-EtO₂CC₆H₄)₂ICl, prevented the formation of Sn organic compds.; moreover, diaryliodonium chlorides of this type did not give double salts with SnCl₂. It was concluded that the formation of Sn organic compds. took place through a state of double iodonium salts: 2Ar₂ICl.SnCl₂ + Sn → Ar₂SnCl₂+2ArI + 2SnCl₂. In all cases of decomposition of the asymmetric diaryliodonium chlorides with Sn powder in the presence of SnCl₂, the more electroneg. radical became attached to Sn. The decomposition of iodonium salts containing nitro groups did not yield organotin compds. and the reaction was always accompanied by a high degree of resin formation. Phenyl-p-anisylidonium chloride (3.5 g.) and 1.9 g. SnCl₂ in 6 ml. acetone(I) was treated with 1.2 g. Sn, the mixture stirred 5 hrs., kept overnight, the unreacted Sn filtered off, the solvent evaporated, the residue treated with HCl (1:1), extracted with C₆H₆, the C₆H₆ evaporated, the remaining oil dissolved in alc., hydrolyzed with dilute NH₄OH, the precipitate filtered off, and washed with

alc.

and large amts. of Et₂O to yield 34% Ph₂SnO, m. 38° (ligroine); the alc.-Et₂O filtrate was evaporated, and the residue distilled with steam to

yield

34% p-iodoanisole, m. 49-50°. A solution of 7.2 g. o-tolyl-p-anisylidonium chloride and 3.8 g. SnCl₂ in 10 ml. I treated with 2.4 g. Sn powder gave 53% (o-MeC₆H₄)₂SnO, identified as the 8-hydroxyquinoline(II) complex as follows: di-o-tolyltin dichloride (0.37 g.) and 0.3 g. II were heated 3 hrs. in MeOH, and the precipitate was reprecipitated by alc. from CHCl₃, m. 273-4°. p-Carbethoxy-phenyl-p-anisylidonium chloride (III) (4.2 g.) and 1.9 g. SnCl₂ treated with 1.2 g. Sn powder in 15 ml. I gave 36% (p-EtO₂CC₆H₄)₂SnO, identified as its II complex, m. 214-16° (CHCl₃) obtained by the method of Eskin, et al. (C.A. 32, 53867). Ph(m-EtO₂CC₆H₄)ICl (7.6 g.) and 3.8 g. SnCl₂ similarly treated with 2.4 g. Sn powder in 10 ml. I yielded 40% (m-EtO₂CC₆H₄)₂SnO, which was converted into (m-EtO₂CC₆H₄)₂SnCl₂ by dissolving in glacial AcOH and pouring the solution in dilute (1:1) HCl, m. 95-6° (ligroine). The following salts were prepared for the 1st time: III, o-tolyl-p-anisylidonium chloride(IV), m-nitrophenyl-p-anisylidonium chloride (V), and p-nitrophenyl-p-anisylidonium chloride(VI). To a solution of Et p-iodosobenzoate (9 g.) in 150 ml. glacial AcOH was added 9 ml. anisole and 1 ml. concentrated H₂SO₄, the mixture kept at 10-15°, 0.5 hr., 100 ml. H₂O added, the mixture extracted twice with 30 ml. Et₂O, and solid NH₄Cl added to yield 35% III, m. 150-2°; a small amount of p-carbethoxyphenyl-p-anisylidonium bromide, m. 164-5° (alc.), was precipitated by NaBr from the filtrate. o-Iodosotoluene (20 g.) and 108 g. anisole were dissolved in 500 ml. glacial AcOH, 7 ml. concentrated H₂SO₄

added dropwise while the temperature was kept between 10-15°, and treated as above for III to yield 46% IV, m. 167-8° (H2O).
m-Iodosonitrobenzene, obtained from 15.3 g. PhNO2 according to Masson and Hanley (C.A. 33, 1517) was dissolved in 700 ml. glacial AcOH, 50 ml. Ac2O, and 20 ml. anisole, 10 ml. concentrated H2SO4 added dropwise, and after 0.5 hr. the mixt treated as above for III to yield 62% V, m. 184-5° (alc.).
p-Nitroiodosobenzene (0.3 g.) was dissolved in 20 ml. glacial AcOH and 0.3 ml. anisole, 5 drops concentrated H2SO4 added, after 10 min. the mixture diluted
with H2O, the solution extracted with Et2O, and the aqueous layer treated with
a solution of NH4Cl to yield 46% VI, m. 171-2° (alc.).

=> s solid (next) phase
MISSING OPERATOR 'SOLID (NEXT'
The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> S (SOLID (W) PHASE)
1178432 SOLID
1946942 PHASE
L4 116218 (SOLID (W) PHASE)

=> s l4 and diaryliodonium
718 DIARYLIODONIUM
L5 4 L4 AND DIARYLIODONIUM

=> s l4 and aryliodonium
211 ARYLIODONIUM
L6 2 L4 AND ARYLIODONIUM

=> s l5 or l6
L7 4 L5 OR L6

=> d l7 ibib abs 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:658679 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:350032
TITLE: Hypervalent iodine in synthesis 58: synthesis of aryl esters of dithiocarbamic acids using polymeric diaryliodonium salts
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Da-Jun; Chen, Zhen-Chu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang Univ. at Xixi Campus, Hangzhou, 310028, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Research, Synopses (2000), (7), 352-353
CODEN: JRPSDC; ISSN: 0308-2342
PUBLISHER: Science Reviews Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:350032
AB Polymer-supported diaryliodonium salts were prepared and employed as aryl transfer reagents for the synthesis of aryl esters of dithiocarbamic acids.
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:591959 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:296244

TITLE: Hypervalent iodine in synthesis 59: application of polymeric diaryliodonium salts as aryl transfer reagents in SPOS
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Da-Jun; Chen, Zhen-Chu
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, 310028, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Synlett (2000), (8), 1175-1177
CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214
PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:296244
AB Polymeric diaryliodonium salts were employed as aryl transfer reagents in the Pd(II) catalyzed cross-coupling reaction with salicylaldehydes, and could be regenerated and recycled for the same reactions.
REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:533278 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:133278
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 105:21489a,21490a
TITLE: Arynic species: effect of substituents on the reactivity of monosubstituted dehydrobenzenes
AUTHOR(S): Gavina, F.; Luis, S. V.; Costero, A. M.; Gil, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Quim. Org., Univ. Valencia, Castellon de la Plana, Spain
SOURCE: Tetrahedron (1986), 42(1), 155-66
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Evidence is presented demonstrating the existence of free dehydrobenzenes in the thermal decomposition of diaryliodonium-2-carboxylates. o-Benzyne itself and its 4-methyl-, 4-chloro-, 4-bromo- and 4-nitro derivs. are generated from insol. polymer-bound precursors and trapped by a 2nd solid phase in Diels-Alder reactions. Lifetimes for these elusive species are determined

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:224145 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:224145
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 92:36147a,36150a
TITLE: Long-wavelength photooxidation of octacyanomolybdate(IV)
AUTHOR(S): Hennig, H.; Rehorek, D.; Salvetter, J.; Hantschmann, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sect. Chem., Karl-Marx-Univ., Leipzig, 701, Ger. Dem. Rep.
SOURCE: Conference on Coordination Chemistry (1978), 7th, 61-3
CODEN: PCCHDB; ISSN: 0139-9535
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Tetrakis(diaryliodonium) octacyanomolybdates [(RC₆H₄)₂I]₄[Mo(CN)₈] (R = H, p-Cl, p-Me) undergo a photoredox reaction in solid phase and diluted solns. (C₆H₆, MeOH, CH₂Cl₂) by long-wavelength irradiation (>350 nm) and produce [Mo(CN)₈]³⁻. The ESR parameters of the Mo(V) complex are given. Aryl radicals were detected during the photolysis in C₆H₆ by the use of nitrosodurel as a spin-trapping agent. The results indicate that the Mo(V) complex is produced by electron transfer to the diaryliodonium ion.